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(54) **SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR
SENSOR-BASED COMPUTING**

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30, 2004.

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G21C 17/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **702/186**; 702/188; 702/189

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 702/186,
702/188, 189

See application file for complete search history.

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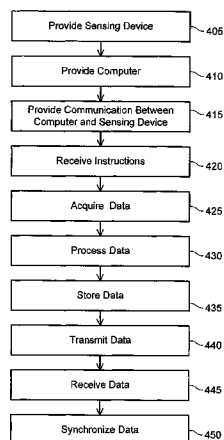
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Various embodiments of the invention provide devices, meth-
ods and systems, including without limitation data acquisi-
tion systems, that can provide flexible sensing and/or data
acquisition solutions. An exemplary sensing device, which
may be in communication with one or more computers, such
as a server, etc., can include one or more sensor(s), a proces-
sor and/or a data store. The sensing device can, perhaps in
response to instructions received from the computer, filter
and/or otherwise process data acquired by the sensor before
transmitting the desired data to the computer. The sensing
device may store some or all of the acquired data locally
and/or may transmit, replicate, etc. some or all of the stored
data to the computer.

18 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



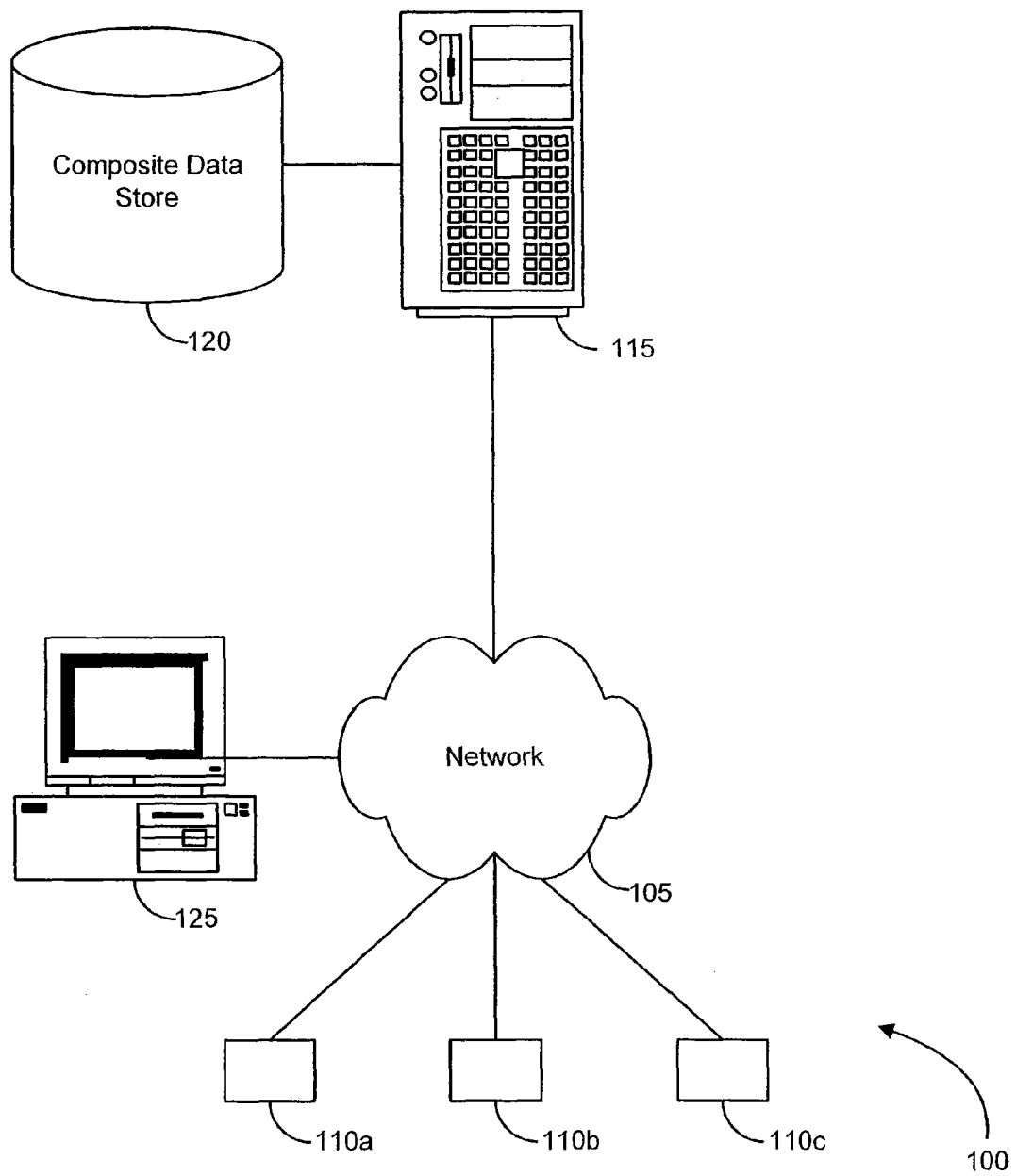


Fig. 1

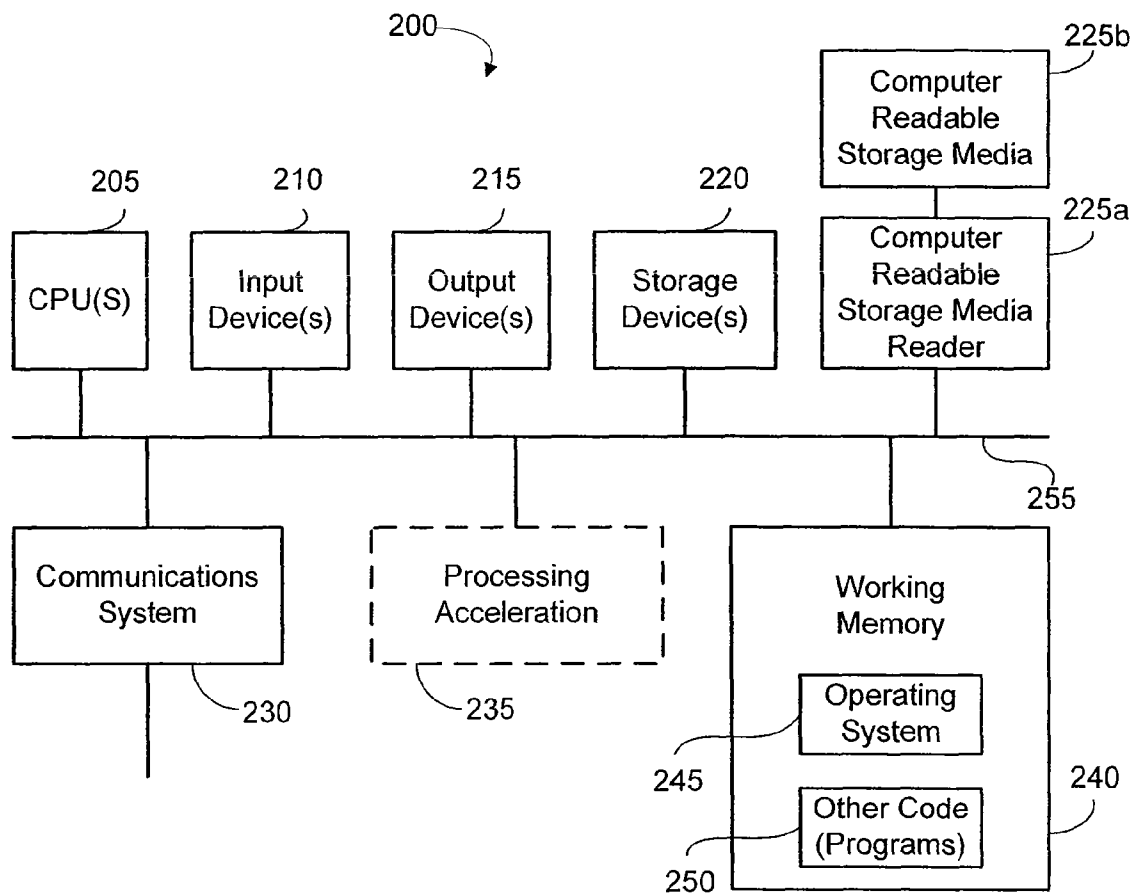


Fig. 2

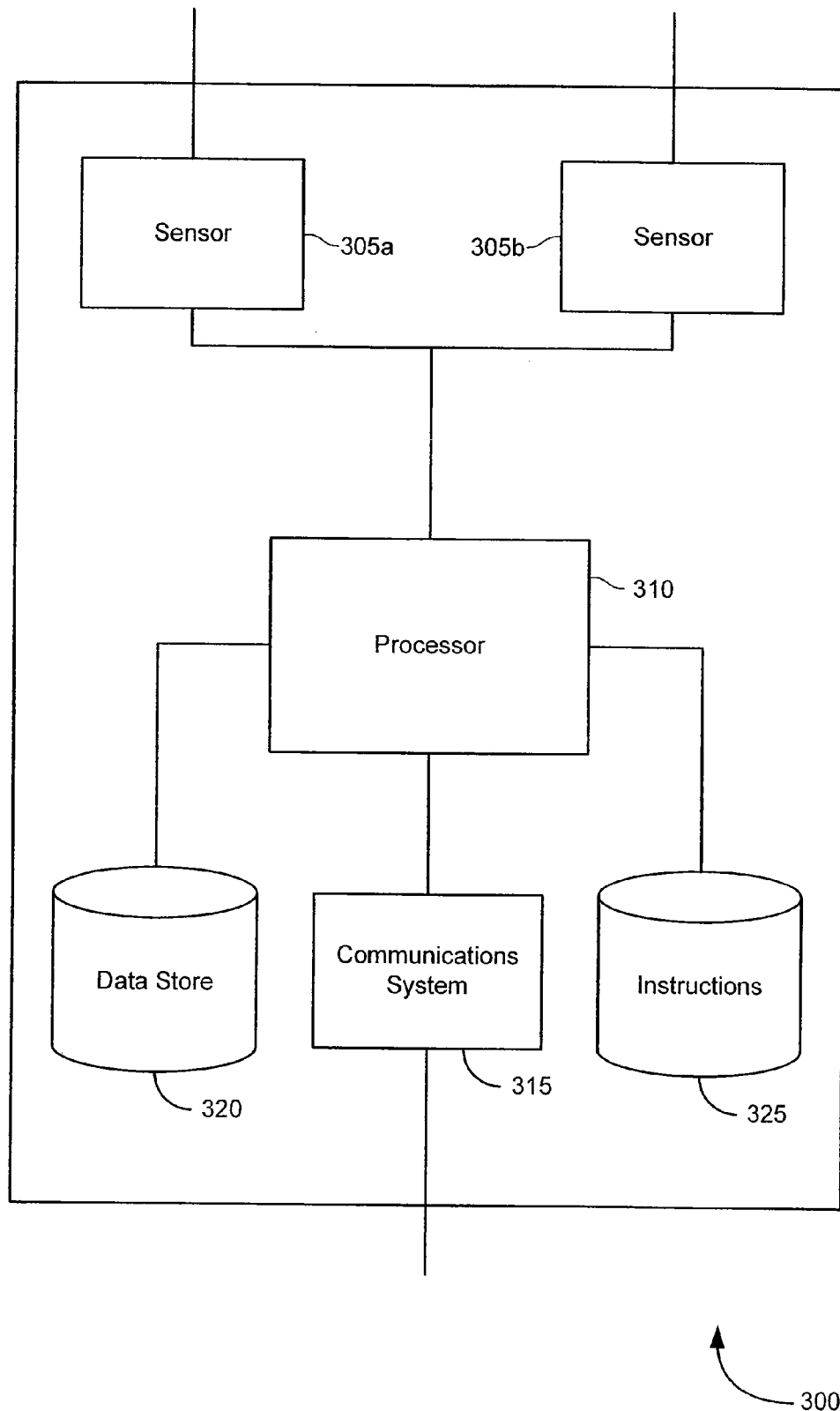


Fig. 3

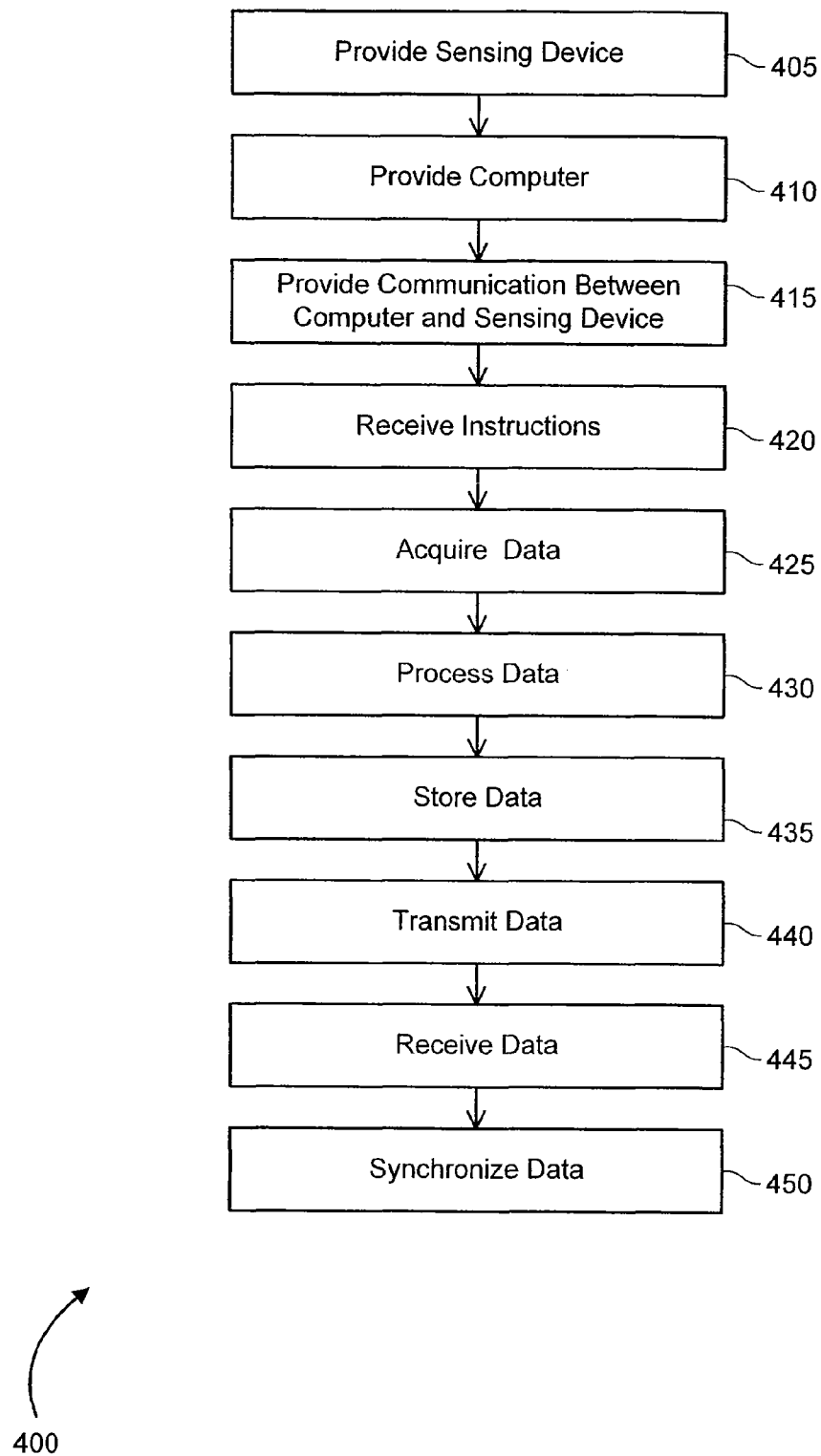


Fig. 4

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SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR SENSOR-BASED COMPUTING

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application is a divisional of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/098,852, filed Apr. 4, 2005 by Tarantola et al. and entitled "Systems and Methods for Sensor-Based Computing," which is a non-provisional of, and claims the benefit of the filing date of, provisional U.S. Patent Application Ser. No. 60/632,013, filed Nov. 30, 2004 by Tarantola et al. and entitled "Systems and Methods for Sensor-Based Computing." The entire disclosure of both of these applications is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to computer systems and more particularly, to sensor-based computing systems.

Increasingly, computers are used to interact with the physical world, often through the implementation of various sensors in communication with a computer. Many types of sensors have been implemented in this manner. For instance, sensors often have been used in the performance of experiments in the physical sciences, including chemistry and physics experiments, where temperature, pressure, location and/or motion sensors have been used to allow researchers to understand the physical and/or chemical processes occurring during the experiments. Similarly, in both industry and academia, a variety of more traditional sensors, such as mass/weight sensors (e.g., scales and balances), among others, have been used for a variety of purposes. More recently, other types of sensors have been used to automate previously labor-intensive operations; for example, a location sensor (such as a Global Positioning System ("GPS") sensor) can be used in place of a sextant, compass, etc. to assist in navigation, path-finding, etc. Moreover, sensors (such as radio frequency identification ("RFID") sensors) have begun to find use in inventory tracking systems, asset identification systems, and the like.

Generally, however, such sensors are implemented in a fairly centralized fashion. That is to say, the sensors themselves are distributed to the necessary locations but are often used only to acquire data, which then is transmitted back to a central computer (or set of computers) for data collection, analysis and/or storage. As the use of sensors becomes ever more widespread, the overhead (which can include, inter alia, both communications overhead and server workload) can become a limiting factor in the applications and/or scaling of such systems. Merely by way of example, those skilled in the art will appreciate that sophisticated sensors are often used in high-energy and/or particle physics experiments to record data about, for example, the disposition of particles of interest during the experiment. Often, there are many such sensors, each collecting a high volume of data, which is then trans-

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mitted to a computer for processing and/or analysis. Often, much of the data is not of interest to the experiment and is consequently discarded by the computer. In the interim, however, all of the data generally must be transmitted to the computer and stored (even if only temporarily) before a determination can be made that the data is not of interest, because the sensors themselves have no ability to process or filter the data before transmission.

Similarly, in a large inventory management system, thousands or millions of products each may comprise (or have affixed thereto) an RFID transmitter, and the system may comprise hundreds (or thousands) of sensors collecting data from such transmitters, data which can be used to track the inventory during manufacturing, storage, distribution, etc. Generally, however, these sensors are designed to acquire particular information and forward all of the acquired information to a central computer system for analysis. Consequently, as described above, the sensors have little or no ability to filter the acquired data, to adjust for the type of data to be acquired, etc.

Hence, there is a need in the art for more robust sensing and computing systems.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Various embodiments of the invention provide devices, software, methods, and systems, including without limitation data acquisition systems, that can provide flexible sensing and/or data acquisition solutions. Particular embodiments, for example, can comprise sensing devices, which may be in communication with one or more computers, such as a server, etc. A sensing device used in accordance with some embodiments of the invention can include one or more sensor(s), a processor and/or a data store. Hence, in certain embodiments, the sensing device can, perhaps in response to instructions received from the computer, filter and/or otherwise process data acquired by the sensor before transmitting the desired data to the computer. In other embodiments, the sensing device may store some or all of the acquired data locally and/or may transmit, replicate, etc. some or all of the stored data to the computer.

Hence, one set of embodiments provides sensing devices. An exemplary sensing device may comprise at least one sensor, one or more processors and/or one or more data stores. The sensing device may also comprise instructions executable by the processor to acquire data with the at least one sensor. The acquired data may, in some cases, be raw data. The instructions may be further executable by the processor to process the data and/or to store the data in the data store. The data stored in the data store may comprise the union of the raw data and programming logic associated with the raw data. Merely by way of the example, the programming logic may be a set of filters specifying which raw data to retain, and the data stored in the data store, therefore, may comprise a set of raw data meeting the criteria of the filters. As another example, the programming logic may be an algorithm for transforming the raw data, and the data stored in the data store may be a data set representing the raw data after transformation by the algorithm.

In accordance with specific embodiments, the sensing device may be configured to communication with a computer (which may be a server computer, as described below, for example). Merely by way of example, the data store may be configured to store a data set, and/or communicating with the computer may comprise synchronizing at least a portion of the data set with the computer. In particular embodiments, the data store can be a random access memory device, a disk

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drive, a database (and, in particular cases, a lightweight database and/or a distributed database, which may be distributed among a plurality of sensing devices), etc. The database, in some embodiments, may be configured to be synchronized with a database on the computer.

Another set of embodiments provides computers, which may be configured for use in a sensor-based computing environment. One exemplary computer can be used in a distributed computing environment and/or may comprise a processor, a communication system and/or a data store. The communication system may be configured to provide communication between the processor and one or more sensing devices, each of which may be configured to acquire data with a sensor and store at least a portion of the acquired data as an individual data set. The data store may be configured to store a composite data set comprising data received from each of the sensing device(s).

The computer may also comprise a computer readable medium with instructions for the processor to receive data from one or more of the sensing device(s) and/or to store the received data as part of the composite data set. The instructions may also be executable by the processor to provide an instruction to one or more of the sensing device(s). Merely by way of example, if a sensing device comprises a sensor, the instruction provided to the sensing device can comprise a command to activate the sensing device, a command to acquire data with the sensor, a command to transmit data for reception by the computer, a command to synchronize some or all of the sensing device's individual data set with the computer's composite data set, etc. (Likewise, the instructions may be executable by the computer's processor to transmit some or all of the composite data set for reception by the sensing device(s).)

A further set of embodiments provides distributed computing systems, some of which may comprise sensing devices (e.g., as described above) and/or server computers, such as the computers described above. Merely by way of example, one system comprises a server computer and at least one sensing device, which may be in communication with the server computer. The sensing device (which may be a plurality of sensing devices) can include at least one sensor, a processor, and/or a data store. The sensing device can also include instructions executable by the sensing device to acquire data with the sensor(s), to process some or all of the acquired data, and/or to store some or all of the data. The server computer may comprise one or more processor(s) and a computer readable medium with instructions executable by the server computer to communicate with the sensing device. Merely by way of example, the computer may be configured to provide an instruction to the sensing device, and/or the sensing device may be configured to receive the instruction provided by the server computer and/or to act in accordance with the instruction provided by the server computer.

The sensing device also may be configured to transmit at least a portion of the acquired data for reception by the server computer, and/or the server computer may be configured to receive the data transmitted by the sensing device. Merely by way of example, the sensing device and the server computer may be configured to synchronize data. In some embodiments, the sensing device's data store may comprise a data set, and/or the server computer may comprise a second data store; the sensing device, therefore, may comprise instructions to synchronize at least a portion of the data set between its data store and the server's data store.

Yet another set of embodiments provides methods, including without limitation methods of distributed computing. Certain embodiments of the invention, for example, may

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provide methods of implementing the devices and/or systems described above. An exemplary method comprises providing a sensing device in communication with a server computer. The sensing device may be remote from the server computer.

In some embodiments, the sensing device can comprise a processor, a data store and/or at least one sensor. The method can further include acquiring data with the at least one sensor, processing some or all of the acquired data with the processor, and/or storing some or all of the acquired data in the data store. In some cases, the data acquired by the at least one sensor may be raw data, and/or the data stored in the data store may comprise the union of the raw data and programming logic associated with the raw data.

In accordance with particular embodiments, the method can further comprise transmitting at least a portion of the data from the sensing device for reception by the server computer and/or synchronizing at least a portion of a data set with a data store local to the server computer. In other embodiments, the method comprises receiving at the sensing device an instruction provided by the server computer and/or acting in accordance with the instruction provided by the server computer. Examples of instructions can include a command to activate the sensor and/or deactivate the sensor, to acquire data with the sensor, to process acquired data in a particular manner, etc.

Processing the data may comprise filtering the data in to a set of desired data and a set of undesired data, and/or storing at least a portion of the data can comprise storing the set of desired data and/or discarding the set of undesired data. Processing the data can also include transforming the data.

A particular set of embodiments provides computer data structures for use in distributed computing environments. An exemplary data structure comprises a first data store local to a first sensing device. The sensing device may comprise a first sensor, and/or the first data store may be configured to store data acquired by the first sensor. The data structure may also comprise a composite data store local to a server computer. The composite data store may be configured to receive at least some of the data stored in the first data store. Together, the first data store and the composite data store may comprise a distributed database, and/or the first data store may be configured to synchronize with the composite data store. The data structure may also comprise a second data store local to a second sensing device, which may comprise a second sensor. The second data store, therefore, may be configured to store data acquired by the second sensor. Further, the composite data store may be configured to receive at least some of the data stored in the second data store.

Other embodiments of the invention can comprise computer program products, which may be embodied on computer readable media and/or may be configured to implement methods of the invention and/or to operate systems and/or devices of the invention, including without limitation those described above.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention has been briefly summarized above. A further understanding of the nature and advantages of the invention may be realized by reference to the figures, which are described in detail below. In the figures, like reference numerals may be used throughout several drawings to refer to similar components. In some instances, a sub-label consisting of a lower case letter is associated with a reference numeral to denote one of multiple similar components. When reference

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is made to a reference numeral without specification to an existing sub-label, it is intended to refer to all such multiple similar components.

FIG. 1 illustrates a system in accordance with various embodiments of the invention.

FIG. 2 is a generalized schematic diagram illustrating a computer system that may be used in accordance with various embodiments of the invention.

FIG. 3 is a generalized schematic diagram of a sensing device in accordance with various embodiments of the invention.

FIG. 4 is a process flow diagram illustrating a method in accordance with various embodiments of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

1. Overview

Various embodiments of the invention provide devices, methods and systems, including without limitation data acquisition systems, that can provide flexible sensing and/or data acquisition solutions. Particular embodiments, for example, can comprise sensing devices, which may be in communication with one or more computers, such as a server, etc. A sensing device used in accordance with some embodiments of the invention can include one or more sensor(s), a processor and/or a data store. Hence, in certain embodiments, the sensing device can, perhaps in response to instructions received from the computer, filter and/or otherwise process data acquired by the sensor before transmitting the desired data to the computer. (In accordance with some embodiments, “data” can comprise the union of raw data—that is data, data that is acquired by the sensing device, sent to or received from sensors, etc.—together with programming logic, which can include binary code, textual rules, instructions in any programming language, etc.). In other embodiments, the sensing device may store some or all of the acquired data locally and/or may transmit, replicate, etc. some or all of the stored data to the computer.

Certain embodiments of the invention, therefore, can be used capture and/or acquire information from the physical world via a myriad of sensor types, including without limitation RFID, temperature, pressure, moisture, motion, location, barcode, weight/mass, shock detection, as well as any other of the variety of available types of sensors. Embodiments of the invention can provide the ability implement these sensors and provide required data in an efficient, scalable fashion. Particular embodiments of the invention can provide a bridge between the data acquisition and data management processes of sensor-based computing by providing relatively “intelligent” sensing devices (and/or systems, software and/or methods for implementing such devices). Such embodiments can be used to facilitate the acquisition of data and the translation of the data acquired by the variety of sensors for use by databases and/or applications that need the data. In particular, given the nature and the number of these sensors in modern systems, certain embodiments of the invention enable sensing devices that have the intelligence to determine which data are needed by back-end systems (such as databases, etc.) and whether the data requires additional processing before transmission to the back-end system, often in response to dynamic conditions and/or requirements.

Merely by way of example, in accordance with one set of embodiments, a server computer may be in communication with a plurality of sensing devices, each of which can comprise one or more sensors (of any appropriate type, including without limitation those described elsewhere herein). Each of

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the sensing devices can also include a processor and/or a data store, which can be used to store data (either temporarily—such as in RAM—or relatively permanently, such as on a hard disk drive, non-volatile RAM, etc.). In operation, the server computer may provide an instruction to the sensing devices to collect a particular type of data, to collect data over a particular time interval, etc. A sensing device, therefore, may activate its sensor(s) to acquire data. In some cases, the acquired data in fact may be a superset of the data actually desired (i.e., the sensors may acquire more and/or different data than the desired data). Hence, the sensing device’s processor may be configured to filter the acquired data (before and/or after it is stored in a data store), e.g., to remove the undesired data. In other cases, the acquired data may need additional processing in order to meet the request from the server computer, and such processing may be performed by the processor. Merely by way of example, the processor may be configured to transform the data (using any appropriate algorithm, etc.), for instance to convert raw data to a more usable format, to add data (such as a timestamp, etc.) to the data, and/or the like.

In accordance with some embodiments, some or all of the data may be transferred to the server computer (and/or to any other appropriate location). In a particular set of embodiments, for example, the sensing device’s data store might comprise a database, and/or that database could be configured to synchronize with a database local to (and/or otherwise in communication with) the server computer. Merely by way of example, after the data has been acquired and/or any undesired data has been filtered out, the remaining data may be synchronized with the server. The server, therefore, might have a database comprising data synchronized with a plurality of sensing devices, each of which might have a synchronized data set comprising data relevant to and/or acquired by that sensing device. As used herein, the term “synchronize” means to ensure that there is consistent and/or similar set of data in at least two devices, which can include sensing devices, servers, etc. Thus, a sensing device may be synchronized with another sensing device, with a server, etc. Likewise, a server may be synchronized with a sensing device, another server, etc. (For ease of description, this document refers to the synchronization of data between devices. It should be understood, however, that synchronization, in many cases, may actually occur between respective databases local to and/or managed by the referenced devices.)

Of course, in some implementations, other arrangements are possible in accordance with embodiments of the invention. Merely by way of example, there might be no centralized data set at the server; instead, the entire data set could be distributed among various sensing devices and/or could be accessed as needed by the server. Alternatively, each sensing device might have a complete, possibly synchronized, replica of the server’s data set, including, for example, data acquired by and/or relevant to other sensing devices as well as its own data. In particular embodiments, the sensing devices might be configured to synchronize with one another, with or without commands from a server. Based on the disclosure herein, one skilled in the art will appreciate that a variety of data organization schemes can be implemented in accordance with embodiments of the invention.

The discussion below of several exemplary embodiments describes additional details and features of certain embodiments of the invention.

2. Exemplary Embodiments

As mentioned above, embodiments of the invention include devices, systems, methods and software that can be

used to allow for more efficient and/or distributed computing through the use of relatively intelligent sensing devices. One set of embodiments provides systems for distributed computing, such as the exemplary system **100** illustrated by FIG. 1. The system **100** may operate in a networked environment, and therefore may comprise a network **105**. The network **105** may be any type of network familiar to those skilled in the art that can support data communications using any of a variety of commercially-available protocols, including without limitation TCP/IP, SNA™, IPX™, AppleTalk™, and the like. Merely by way of example, the network **105** may be a local area network (“LAN”), such as an Ethernet network, a Token-Ring™ network and/or the like; a wide-area network; a virtual network, including without limitation a virtual private network (“VPN”); the Internet; an intranet; an extranet; a public switched telephone network (“PSTN”); an infra-red network; a wireless network (e.g., a network operating under any of the IEEE 802.11 suite of protocols, any appropriate RFID protocol, the Bluetooth™ protocol known in the art, and/or any other wireless protocol); and/or any combination of these and/or other networks.

The system **100** also can include one or more sensing devices **110**, which may be configured, depending on the embodiment, to acquire data, process data, store data and/or communicate with other devices (including computers and other sensing devices), for example to exchange data. The sensing devices **110**, therefore may be in communication (e.g., via the network **105**) with other sensing devices, various computers (such as those described below) and/or any other appropriate device. In particular embodiments, for example, sensing devices **110** may need to be distributed (e.g., throughout a warehouse, etc.) in locations where hard-wired networks may be infeasible and/or unavailable, and the sensing devices **110** therefore may be equipped for wireless communication (e.g., through cellular links, 802.11x connections, Bluetooth connections, etc.). In other embodiments, sensing devices **110** may be distributed throughout a broad geographic area and therefore may be configured for wide area communications (e.g., through a WAN gateway (not shown), by wired and/or wireless telephone link, etc.). Those skilled in the art will appreciate the wide variety of available communication options and will understand, based on the disclosure herein, that any suitable options may be implemented for communication by the sensing devices **110**.

An exemplary sensing device is described below in detail with respect to FIG. 3 and need not be described further at this point, although it should be noted that sensing devices featuring structural and/or functional arrangements different than those described with respect to FIG. 3 are possible in accordance with various embodiments of the invention. Although FIG. 1 illustrates three sensing devices **110a**, **110b** and **110c**, various embodiments of the invention can feature any number of sensing devices **110**. Merely by way of example, some embodiments might utilize only a single sensing device, while other embodiments might incorporate hundreds or thousands of sensing devices, depending on the application. Moreover, while each of the sensing devices **110a**, **110b**, **110c**, etc. might be structurally similar and/or configured to acquire, process and/or store data in similar fashion, certain embodiments might feature a variety of sensing devices configured to acquire different types of data. Merely by way of example, a particular embodiment can include a sensing device configured to acquire location data, a sensing device configured to acquire RFID data and a sensing device configured to acquire data from a bar code scanner.

The system may also include one or more server computers **115**, which can be general purpose computers and/or special-

ized server computers (including, merely by way of example, PC servers, UNIX servers, mid-range servers, mainframe computers rack-mounted servers, etc.). (Although FIG. 1 illustrates only one server computer **115**, those skilled in the art will appreciate, based on the disclosure here, that a plurality of server computers could be implemented in some embodiments, and/or that the functions described with respect to the server computer could be divided and/or shared between such a plurality of server computers).

The server computer **115** can be configured to coordinate the actions of the sensing devices **110**, including without limitation transmitting to the sensing devices **110** (and/or receiving from the sensing devices **110**) instructions, data, etc., perhaps via the network **105**. The server computer **115** can also be used to store data received from the sensing devices **110** and/or to synchronize data with (and/or between) one or more sensing devices. (it should be noted that, while the term “server computer” is used to describe this coordinating computer, that term is used only for ease of reference and should not be interpreted to connote any specific capabilities required of the server computer **115**, other than the ability to communicate with various sensing devices **110**). Hence, the server computer **115** could be, in some cases, a standard PC configured with software for communicating with the sensing devices **110** and/or software (such as database software, for example) for storing data received from the sensing devices.

The server computer **115** can feature an operating system including any of those discussed below, as well as any commercially-available server operating systems. As appropriate, the server computer **115** can also run any of a variety of server applications and/or mid-tier applications, including HTTP servers, FTP servers, CGI servers, database servers, Java servers, business applications, and the like. The server computers **115** also may be one or more computers which can be capable of executing programs or scripts (perhaps in response to input from a user computer **125**, described below). As one example, the server computer **115** may execute one or more web applications, which can be configured to allow a user to interact with the sensing devices **110** and/or data acquired by the sensing devices **110**, for instance by providing instructions for the sensing devices **110**. Such web applications may be implemented as one or more scripts or programs written in any programming language, such as Java™, C, C#™ or C++, and/or any scripting language, such as Perl, Python, or TCL, as well as combinations of any programming/scripting languages. The server(s) may also provide database services, perhaps through a relational database management system (“RDBMS”), including without limitation those commercially available from Oracle™, Microsoft™, Sybase™, IBM™ and the like, which can process requests from database clients running on a user computer **125** and/or can interact with a database used to store data received from the sensing devices **110**.

In some cases, the software for performing methods of the invention (and/or certain components thereof) may be incorporated within any of these services. Merely by way of example, an RDBMS (and/or an RDBMS-based application, such as a warehouse management system, enterprise resource planning application, etc.) may include the necessary components to allow a computer (such as the server computer **115**) operating the RDBMS to synchronize data with a sensing device **115**. In other embodiments, certain procedures may be performed by a freestanding application and/or by the operating system itself. Those skilled in the art will appreciate, based on the disclosure herein, that there are a wide variety of ways in which the methods of the invention may be implemented.

In particular embodiments, the server computer **115** may be in communication with a composite data store **120**, which can be used to store data received from, transmitted to, and/or synchronized with the sensing devices **110**. The composite data store **120** may be incorporated within and/or managed by an RDBMS, and/or the composite data store **120** may be part of a distributed database system, which might also include lightweight database components local to one or more of the sensing devices **110**. Merely by way of example, the composite data store may be an Oracle 10g™ database, and/or each of the sensing devices **110** may be configured to operate an Oracle LITE™ database. In combination with Oracle's Sensor-Based Services™, The LITE database on a sensing device **110**, therefore, may be configured to acquire data and/or to communicate (e.g., by synchronizing data, etc.) with the composite data store **120**. In other embodiments, the composite data store may be implemented with a flat file, a file system, etc.

The composite data store **120** may reside in a variety of locations. By way of example, the composite data store **120** may reside on a storage medium local to (and/or resident in) one or more of the server computers **115**. Alternatively, it may be remote from any or all of the devices and/or computers, and/or may be in communication (e.g., via the network **105**) with one or more of these. In a particular set of embodiments, the composite data store **120** may reside in a storage-area network ("SAN") familiar to those skilled in the art. Similarly, any necessary files for performing the functions attributed to the computers **110**, **115** (as well as the stand-alone devices **125**, described below) may be stored locally on the respective computer/devices and/or remotely, as appropriate. In one set of embodiments, as mentioned above, the composite data store **120** may be a relational database, such as Oracle 10g™, that is adapted to store, update, and retrieve data in response to SQL-formatted commands. The composite data store **120** may store data necessary to implement the methods of the invention, including without limitation data acquired by the sensing devices **110**, as well as instructions for the sensing devices (which may be implemented by standard and/or proprietary calls from an RDBMS to each of the sensing devices, etc.).

As mentioned above, the system **100** may also include a user computer **125**, which can be a general purpose personal computer (including, merely by way of example, a personal computer and/or laptop computer running various versions of Microsoft Corp.'s Windows™ and/or Apple Corp.'s Macintosh™ operating systems) and/or workstation computers running any of a variety of commercially-available UNIX™ or UNIX-like operating systems (including without limitation the variety of available GNU/Linux operating systems). The user computer **125** may also have any of a variety of applications, including one or more development systems, database client and/or server applications, web browser applications, etc. In particular, the user computer **125** may interact with the composite data store **120** and/or the sensing devices **110**. Such interactions can include viewing and/or manipulating the data stored in the composite data store **120** and/or the sensing devices **110**, issuing instructions and/or commands directly to the sensing devices and/or to any program (such as an RDBMS, etc.) on the server computer **115** designed to interact with the sensing devices. In alternative embodiments, the user computer **125** may be any other electronic device, such as a thin-client computer, Internet-enabled mobile telephone, and/or personal digital assistant, capable of communicating with the server computer **115**, the composite data store **120** and/or the sensing devices **110** (e.g., via the network **105**) and/or displaying and navigating web pages or other

types of electronic documents. Although the exemplary system **100** is shown with one user computer **125**, any number of user computers may be supported.

As noted above, in accordance with certain embodiments, standard computers/devices may be configured for use in the system **100**. FIG. 2 provides a general illustration of one embodiment of a computer system **200**, which may be exemplary of any of the computers/devices described above. The computer system **200** is shown comprising hardware elements that may be electrically coupled via a bus **255**. The hardware elements may include one or more central processing units (CPUs) **205**; one or more input devices **210** (e.g., a mouse, a keyboard, etc.); and/or one or more output devices **215** (e.g., a display device, a printer, etc.). The computer system **200** may also include one or more storage device **220**. By way of example, storage device(s) **220** may be disk drives, optical storage devices, solid-state storage device such as a random access memory ("RAM") and/or a read-only memory ("ROM"), which can be programmable, flash-updateable and/or the like.

The computer system **200** may additionally include a computer-readable storage media reader **225a**; a communications system **230** (e.g., a modem, a network card (wireless or wired), an infra-red communication device, etc.); and working memory **240**, which may include RAM and ROM devices as described above. In some embodiments, the computer system **200** may also include a processing acceleration unit **235**, which can include a DSP, a special-purpose processor and/or the like.

The computer-readable storage media reader **225a** can further be connected to a computer-readable storage medium **225b**, together (and, optionally, in combination with storage device(s) **220**) comprehensively representing remote, local, fixed, and/or removable storage devices plus storage media for temporarily and/or more permanently containing computer-readable information. The communications system **230** may permit data to be exchanged with the network **105** and/or any other computer described above with respect to the system **100**.

The computer system **200** may also comprise software elements, shown as being currently located within a working memory **240**, including an operating system **245** and/or other code **250**, such as one or more application programs (which may be an application, midlet, etc., configured to perform procedures in accordance with embodiments of the invention, as well as a client application, web browser, mid-tier application, RDBMS, etc.). The application programs may be designed to implement methods of the invention.

It should be appreciated that alternate embodiments of a computer system **200** may have numerous variations from that described above. For example, customized hardware might also be used and/or particular elements might be implemented in hardware, software (including portable software, such as applets), or both. Further, connection to other computing devices such as network input/output devices may be employed.

FIG. 3 illustrates a sensing device **300**, which may be used as one or more of the sensing devices **110** in the system **100** illustrated by FIG. 1. The sensing device **300** of FIG. 3 may comprise one or more sensors **305**. As used herein, the term "sensor" should be interpreted to mean any device or apparatus that can be used to acquire physical and/or electronic information and convert such information into computer data as necessary. Examples of sensors that may be incorporated within embodiments of the invention include, but are not limited to, temperature sensors, moisture sensors, pressure sensors, location sensors, movement and/or acceleration sen-

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sors, shock detection sensors, weight (and/or mass) sensors, particle sensors, electromagnetic radiation sensors, RFID sensors and the like, as well as sensors described elsewhere herein. The sensing device **300** may include any number of sensors (two sensors **305a** and **305b** are illustrated on FIG. 3), and a particular sensing device can have sensors of different types. Merely by way of example, one sensor **305a** may be an RFID sensor (e.g., an RFID transceiver), while another sensor **305b** is a location sensor. Each sensor **305** may be integrated within a sensing device and/or may be connected thereto, perhaps having a separate housing comprising other components.

The exemplary sensing device **300** can also comprise a processor **310**, which can be in communication with the sensor(s) **305**. The processor **310** can be configured, inter alia, to control the operation of the sensors **305**, process data acquired by the sensors **305**, control the storage, transmission, synchronization, etc. of such data. In some embodiments, the processor **310** can comprise one or more special purpose processors, such as those available from ARM™, Motorola™ and others. In other cases, the processor **310** may comprise one or more general purpose processors, such as those available from Intel™, Advanced Micro Devices™ and others.

The processor **310** may also be in communication with a communications system **315**, which can serve to provide communications, e.g., between the sensing device **300** and a server computer. Merely by way of example, the communications system **315** can provide connectivity with a network such as the network **105** of FIG. 1. The communications system **315** can include any necessary hardware and/or software for providing such communications, including without limitation, a wireless transceiver, modem (wired, wireless, etc.), a network interface (RJ45, etc.) and/or the like. In some cases, the communication system **315** can include components similar to those described with respect to the communications system **230** of FIG. 2. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the components of the communication system **315** will vary according to the embodiment, depending in part on the type of network used, etc.

In accordance with some embodiments, the sensing device **300** may also include a data store local **320** to the sensing device. (As used in this context, the term “local” means that the data store **320** is specific to the sensing device and is not, for example, the composite data store **120** of a server computer **115**. Hence, the data store **320** may reside within the sensing device and/or in proximity thereto, such as in separate enclosure connected with the sensing device, etc.). The data store **320** can be used, inter alia, to store data acquired by the sensors **305**, produced by the processor **310** and/or received via the communication system **315**. The data store **320** may be embodied on a hard drive, a RAM device (volatile or non-volatile), etc. In fact, any suitable storage medium (including without limitation those discussed herein) may be used to house the data store **320**. In some embodiments, the data store **320** may be a database, such as an RDBMS, a synchronization engine, etc. The Oracle LITE™ database, for example, is a lightweight database that can be implemented on a sensing device. The data store **320** may be configured to communicate with other data stores, including without limitation data stores local to other sensing devices, a composite data store at a server computer, etc. Such communications can include commands, data transfers (receiving and/or sending data), database synchronization (which can be selective, e.g., a subset of the data stored in the data store **320**, and/or full) and/or any other types of supported communications. In some cases, the data store of a sensing device (or of a plurality of

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sensing devices) may comprise a distributed database that is distributed between a plurality of sensing devices and/or a server computer. A composite data store may also be a part of this distributed database.

The processor **310** may be configured to perform instructions **325**, which can be stored in RAM and/or ROM (of any type), and/or can comprise software, hardware, firmware, etc. Some of the instructions may be embedded in the processor **310**. In some cases, certain instructions may be native to the sensing device **300**. In other cases, certain of the instructions may be received from a server computer, user computer, etc. The instructions **325** can be executable by the processor **310** (perhaps in conjunction with other components of the sensing device **300**) to perform procedures in accordance with embodiments of the invention. Merely by way of example, the sensing device may receive from a server computer instructions operable by the processor **310** to activate the sensors **305**, collect data for a certain period of time, filter the data for a particular desired data set, store the desired data set in the data store **125** and/or synchronize the data set with a server computer (or a data store thereof). The instructions may also be executable to generate output in a suitable format, which can include any of a variety of standard and/or proprietary formats, such as XML, SOAP, etc. In some embodiments, some of the instructions may be embodied in an application program, such as Oracle Sensor-Based Services™.

As but one example, consider a sensing device configured with Oracle's LITE database technology. This particular sensing device might comprise an RFID sensor, which is connected with an embedded processor running the suitable software. The sensing device's software can include, without limitation, a driver for the RFID sensor, a data filter and an output generator, which might be based on a standardized internet technology—for example SOAP—for generating usable output from the sensing device. The sensing device can use local software (such as the Oracle LITE database) to allow a central database (such as a composite data store) to synchronize data with the sensing device. If desired, data processing and/or filtering could be implemented by utilizing Oracle's LITE database capabilities, Java stored procedures, etc. In this example, Oracle's LITE database can enable the user to change filtering rules at run-time. The LITE database also provides other built-in capabilities, such as synchronization and data storage. The usage of Oracle's LITE database allows the creation of “intelligent” filters local to the sensing device. The filtering rules for such intelligent filters may be based on the specific data received from the central database. This embodiment can also feature local processing of data, perhaps based on instructions received from a server computer. The use of the Oracle LITE database also enables the sensing device to store data about key events that appear during the system runtime.

Another set of embodiments provides methods for distributed and/or sensor-based computing. Such methods may be implemented by systems and/or sensing devices such as those depicted by FIGS. 1-3, although, in certain embodiments, the methods of the invention may be implemented within any suitable hardware and/or software framework and consequently are not limited to any particular implementation.

FIG. 4 illustrates a method **400** that can be considered exemplary of certain embodiments of the invention. In accordance with some embodiments, the method can include providing one or more sensing devices (block **405**), which may be sensing devices as described above, as well as one or more computers (block **410**), which may be server computers and/or user computers as described above. The method may also include providing communication between the sensing

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device(s) and the computer(s) (block 415), e.g., via a network such as the network 105 described above.

In some cases, the method can include receiving instructions at the sensing device (block 420). The instructions may be received from a server computer, user computer, etc., and/or may comprise any of a variety of commands. Merely by way of example, the sensing device might receive an instruction to activate (or deactivate) a particular sensor, to acquire data of a particular type and/or for a particular time window. Other instructions could include commands to syn-

chronize data, to implement a particular filtering and/or processing procedure on acquired data (and/or on data to be acquired in the future), etc. In some cases, the received instructions may include new and/or updated programs, applets, rule sets, etc.

At block 425, data may be acquired, e.g., by a sensor. The method of acquiring data necessarily will vary according to the type of sensor used. For example, an RFID sensor could acquire data by interrogating an RFID transmitter or "tag" and reporting the data received from the RFID transmitter. Alternatively, a physical sensor (temperature sensor, pressure sensor, etc.) can perform the necessary measurement and/or make the necessary observations. Data from these operations may then be reported, e.g., to the processor.

Optionally, the acquired data may be processed (block 430). In some embodiments, the processing of the data can be performed at the sensing device, for instance to minimize the processing required at a central server or to mitigate excessive network traffic. The step of processing data should be understood to mean any manipulation of the data and therefore can include a variety of operations. Merely by way of example, as noted above, a sensing device can be configured to filter data according to certain parameters (perhaps pursuant to instructions received from a server computer), and processing the data can comprising filtering the data according to these parameters. So, for instance, if a sensing device employs and RFID sensor, and the data acquired by the RFID sensor includes a serial number for a particular item in inventory, a date of manufacture for that item and a location of manufacture for the item, but the only desired data is the serial number of the item, processing the data can comprise filtering out the data about date and location of the item's manufacture. As another example, if a sensing device employs a pressure sensor and the acquired data includes a series of pressure measurements ranging between 0.5 ATM and 1.5 ATM over a period of time, but the desired data includes only measurements over 1.0 ATM, all of the data about pressures 1.0 ATM and lower could be filtered out.

In other cases, processing the data can include transforming the data. Merely by way of example, those skilled in the art will appreciate that sensors often record data in a raw format, and that such "raw" data must be transformed using some algorithm to produce the desired data. Consider, for instance, the pressure sensor discussed above. Perhaps the pressure sensor measures absolute pressures, but the data is required to be presented as a relative pressure. In this case, processing the data can include, for example, subtracting an ambient pressure from the acquired data to produce the desired relative pressure data.

In some cases, how data is processed may depend on rules (such as filtering rules, etc.) stored in a database local to the sensing device. In other cases, other software, hardware and/or firmware instructions may govern the processing of data. In many cases, some combination of database rules and other instructions may both govern the processing of data.

The data may also be stored, for instance at a data store local to the sensing device (block 435). As noted above, the

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data store may comprise a database. In such cases, storing the data can comprise executing a database procedure to import the data into the database. Merely by way of example, one or more tables in the database may be dedicated to storing acquired data, and one or more records may be created in these tables for storing the data. In this fashion, the data may be stored in an organized format. The fields of each record will, of course, depend on the nature of the data being stored. In other cases, the data may be stored in alternative data structures, including flat files, file systems, etc. The storage of data may occur before and/or after the data is processed. Merely by way of example, if the data store is a database, all acquired data may be stored, and/or any necessary filtering may be performed by a stored procedure in the database configured to purge records of unneeded data. In other embodiments, it may be more efficient from a storage perspective to filter data prior to storing the data. Similarly, other processing tasks may be performed before and/or after storage of the data.

In accordance with particular embodiments, the data may be transmitted (block 440), e.g., for reception by a central database, a composite data store, other sensing devices, etc. In some cases, the transmission of data may comprise the generation of output in the appropriate format (using an XML generator, a SOAP interface, etc.). In other cases, the transmission of data may be performed using standard and/or proprietary database transfer commands, such as SQL commands, stored procedures, etc. The data may be transmitted pursuant to a command from a server, automatically upon acquisition, processing and/or storage of the data, on specified intervals, etc. In some cases, there may not be a need for all of the acquired and/or stored data to be transmitted to the server. In such cases, a particular data set (comprising the data desired by the server) may be transmitted, and the remainder of the data may not be transferred. As discussed in detail below, transmitting the data can, in some cases, be part of a data synchronization procedure. Data transmitted by the sensing device can be received by a server computer (and/or a data store associated with the server computer) and stored as appropriate.

In some embodiments, a sensing device may also receive data (block 445) from a server computer, other sensing devices, etc. Merely by way of example, it may be desirable in some embodiments for a sensing device to receive data acquired by other sensing devices, either directly from the other sensing devices or via a central server. Receiving data may be accomplished in much the same fashion as transmitting data (except in reverse). Merely by way of example, data may be received in XML format, via a database transfer and/or SQL statement, etc. In some cases, received data may be processed and/or stored, perhaps in a manner similar to that discussed above.

In particular embodiments, the sensing device may be configured to synchronize data with a composite database, other sensing devices, etc. (block 450). In some cases, the steps of transmitting and/or receiving data may be performed by a synchronization process. In other cases, there may be separate procedures for transmitting, receiving and/or synchronizing data. In accordance with certain embodiments, particularly when a database is used as a data store, the procedure for data synchronization may be performed by the database (and/or an RDBMS managing the database). Merely by way of example, the Oracle LITE database can be configured to synchronize with one or more databases (such as an Oracle 10g database, which might serve as a composite data store). Other synchronization schemes are possible as well. In any event, those skilled in the art will appreciate that data syn-

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chronization can, if desired, allow both the sensing device and the composite data store (or other device) to maintain a consistent and/or similar (or even an identical) data set. Merely by way of example, the synchronization process can be configured to update one of the data stores when data is added or modified in another data store. The synchronization process can also provide mechanisms to harmonize the data when it is modified in both locations. In general, however, the synchronization process can include transferring data between the sensing device and another device (e.g., a server computer, another sensing device, etc.). In particular cases, the synchronization might be one-way (that is, data added to and/or modified on the sensing device is sent to a server computer, but data added to and/or modified on the server computer is not sent to the sensing device, or vice-versa).

In some implementations, all of the data at the sensing device's data store may be synchronized (e.g., with a composite data store and/or with another sensing device's data store) and/or all of the data at a composite data store may be synchronized with one or more sensing devices. In other cases, however, a subset of stored data may be synchronized. Merely by way of example, if a composite data store contains data acquired and/or stored by a plurality of sensing devices, the synchronization process between the composite data store and a particular sensing device might only synchronize the data acquired and/or stored by that sensing device. As another example, it may not be necessary for a composite data store to maintain all of the data stored on a sensing device, so the synchronization process might be configured to synchronize only the data to be stored at the composite data store (which might, for example, comprise a particular data set in the sensing device's data store).

It should be noted that the methods discussed with respect to FIG. 4 are intended to be only exemplary in nature. Consequently, various embodiments may omit, substitute and/or add various procedures as appropriate. Merely by way of example, in a particular embodiment, data might not be stored at the sensing device but instead might simply be transmitted to a composite data store for storage after acquisition and/or processing. Similarly, in the foregoing description, for the purposes of illustration, various methods were described in a particular order. It should be appreciated that in alternative embodiments, the methods may be performed in an order different than that described. It should also be appreciated that the methods described above may be performed by hardware components and/or may be embodied in sequences of machine-executable instructions, which may be used to cause a machine, such as a general-purpose or special-purpose processor or logic circuits programmed with the instructions, to perform the methods. These machine-executable instructions may be stored on one or more machine readable media, such as CD-ROMs or other type of optical disks, floppy diskettes, ROMs, RAMs, EPROMs, EEPROMs, magnetic or optical cards, flash memory, or other types of machine-readable media suitable for storing electronic instructions. Merely by way of example, some embodiments of the invention provide software programs, which may be executed on one or more computers, for performing the methods described above. In particular embodiments, for example, there may be a plurality of software components configured to execute on various hardware devices (such as a user computer, a server computer, a sensing device, etc.). Alternatively, the methods may be performed by a combination of hardware and software.

Hence, various embodiments of the invention provide inventive methods, systems, software products and data structures for providing distributed and/or sensor-based computing. The description above identifies certain exemplary embodiments for implementing the invention, but those skilled in the art will recognize that many modifications and

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variations are possible within the scope of the invention. The invention, therefore, is defined only by the claims set forth below

What is claimed is:

1. A sensing device comprising:

two or more sensors of different types;

a processor;

a local data store within the sensing device, wherein a distributed database comprises the local data store of the sensing device and a composite data store on a server computer, the distributed database being managed by a relational database management system and wherein the local data store comprises a set of lightweight database components local to the sensing device; and instructions executable by the processor to:

acquire data with each of the two or more sensors;

filter the acquired data according to the type of sensor that acquired the acquired data to eliminate one or more portions of the acquired data before storing the filtered data in the local data store, wherein filtering the acquired data according to the type of sensor that acquired the data is further based on one or more filtering rules of the lightweight database components local to the sensing device and wherein the one or more filtering rules of the lightweight database components are based on data received from the composite data store;

store at least a portion of the filtered data in the local data store, as a data set, wherein the filtered data set comprises a subset of the acquired data and storing at least a portion of the filtered data comprises storing less than all of the acquired data;

process the stored data before synchronization; and

synchronize at least a portion of the data set stored in the local data store with the composite data store on the server computer.

2. A sensing device as recited in claim 1, wherein the data acquired by the two or more sensors is raw data, and wherein the data stored in the local data store comprises the union of the raw data and programming logic associated with the raw data.

3. A sensing device as recited in claim 1, wherein the sensing device comprises a radio frequency identification (RFID) sensor.

4. A sensing device as recited in claim 1, wherein the two or more sensors are selected from the group consisting of a moisture sensor, a temperature sensor, a pressure sensor, a strain gauge, a mass or weight sensor, a motion sensor, and a location sensor.

5. A sensing device as recited in claim 1, wherein the local data store comprises a random access memory device.

6. A sensing device as recited in claim 1, wherein the local data store comprises a disk drive.

7. A sensing device as recited in claim 1, wherein the lightweight database is distributed among a plurality of sensing devices.

8. A sensing device as recited in claim 1, wherein the lightweight database is configured to be synchronized with the database on the server computer.

9. The sensing device of claim 1, wherein the data is received from the composite data store during run time.

10. A distributed computing system comprising:

a server computer comprising a first processor, a composite data store configured to receive data from one or more sensing devices, and a computer readable medium with instructions executable by the server computer to:

communicate with a sensing device; and

two or more sensing devices in communication with the server computer, each sensing device comprising:

a communications system to receive one or more instructions from the server computer;

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a plurality of sensors of different types;
 a second processor;
 a local data store within each of the two or more sensing devices, wherein a distributed database comprises the local data store of each sensing device and the composite data store on the server computer, the distributed database being managed by a relational database management system and wherein the local data store of each of the two or more sensing devices comprises a set of lightweight database components local to each of the two or more sensing devices;
 instructions executable by the sensing device to:
 acquire data with each of the plurality of sensors;
 filter the acquired data to eliminate one or more portions of the acquired data before storing the filtered data in the local data store, wherein the filtering is completed according to a first instruction received from the server computer and according to the type of sensor that acquired the acquired data, wherein filtering the acquired data according to the type of sensor that acquired the data is further based on one or more filtering rules of the lightweight database components local to the sensing device and wherein the one or more filtering rules of the lightweight database components are based on data received from the composite data store;
 store at least a portion of the filtered data in the local data store, as a data set, wherein the stored data is in a raw format, wherein the filtered data set comprises a subset of the acquired data and storing at least a portion of the filtered data in the local data store comprises storing less than all of the acquired data;
 process the stored data before synchronizing the stored data, wherein the processing comprises transforming the stored data with an algorithm from raw data into desired data according to a second instruction received from the server computer; and
 synchronize at least a portion of the data set stored in the local data store with the composite data store on the server computer.

11. A distributed computing system as recited in claim 10, wherein the computer readable medium comprises instructions executable by the server computer to provide an instruction to a sensing device.

12. A distributed computing system as recited in claim 11, wherein the sensing device is configured to:
 receive the first instruction provided by the server computer; and
 act in accordance with the first instruction provided by the server computer.

13. A distributed computing system as recited in claim 10, wherein the data acquired by the plurality of sensors is raw data, and wherein the data received from the sensing device comprises the union of at least some of the raw data and programming logic associated with the at least some of the raw data.

14. A distributed computing system as recited in claim 10, wherein the plurality of sensors are selected from the group consisting of a moisture sensor, a temperature sensor, a pressure sensor, a strain gauge, a mass or weight sensor, a motion sensor, and a location sensor.

15. A distributed computing system as recited in claim 10, wherein the at least one sensing device comprises further instructions executable by the second processor to transmit at least a portion of the acquired data for reception by the server

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computer, and wherein the computer readable medium comprises further instructions executable by the server computer to receive the at least a portion of the acquired data transmitted by the at least one sensing device.

16. A distributed computing system as recited in claim 15, wherein the instructions to transmit and receive at least a portion of the acquired data together comprise the instructions executable to synchronize data between the sensing device and the server computer.

17. A method comprising:

acquiring data with a sensing device from each of two or more sensors of different types within a sensing device;
 filtering the acquired data with the sensing device according to the type of sensor that acquired the acquired data to eliminate one or more portions of the acquired data;
 storing with the sensing device at least a portion of the filtered data as a data set in a local data store within the sensing device, wherein a distributed database comprises the local data store of the sensing device and a composite data store on a server computer, the distributed database being managed by a relational database management system, wherein the local data store comprises a set of light weight database components local to the sensing device, wherein the filtered dataset comprises a subset of the acquired data, wherein filtering the acquired data according to the type of sensor that acquired the data is further based on one or more filtering rules of the lightweight database components local to the sensing device, wherein the one or more filtering rules of the lightweight database components are based on data received from the composite data store, and wherein storing at least a portion of the filtered data comprises storing less than all of the acquired data; and
 synchronizing by the sensing device at least a portion of the data set stored in the local data store with the composite data store on the server computer.

18. A non-transitory machine-readable memory having stored thereon a series of instructions which, when executed by a processor of a sensing device, causes the processor to:

acquire data with each of two or more sensors of different types within the sensing device;
 filter the acquired data according to the type of sensor that acquired the acquired data to eliminate one or more portions of the acquired data;
 store at least a portion of the filtered data as a data set in a local data store within the sensing device, wherein a distributed database comprises the local data store and a composite data store on a server computer, the distributed database being managed by a relational database management system, wherein the local data store comprises a set of light weight database components local to the sensing device, wherein the filtered dataset comprises a subset of the acquired data, wherein filtering the acquired data according to the type of sensor that acquired the data is further based on one or more filtering rules of the lightweight database components local to the sensing device, wherein the one or more filtering rules of the lightweight database components are based on data received from the composite data store, and wherein storing at least a portion of the filtered data comprises storing less than all of the acquired data; and
 synchronize at least a portion of the data set stored in the local data store with the composite data store on the server computer.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 7,930,143 B2
APPLICATION NO. : 11/565915
DATED : April 19, 2011
INVENTOR(S) : Tarantola et al.

Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Title page, in column 1, under “Inventors”, line 2, delete “Grzegorz Wojcik” and insert -- Grzegorz Wojcik --, therefor.

In the specification

In column 8, line 17, delete “(it” and insert -- (It --, therefor.

In column 10, line 29, delete “like” and insert -- like. --, therefor.

In column 16, line 3, delete “below” and insert -- below. --, therefor.

In the claims

In column 17, line 46, in claim 12, delete “the first instruction” and insert -- the instruction --, therefor.

In column 17, line 48, in claim 12, delete “the first instruction” and insert -- the instruction --, therefor.

Signed and Sealed this
Thirteenth Day of October, 2015



Michelle K. Lee
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office